

WANTS A SUBSIDY

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamers
Meet Bad Luck.

SEVERE LOSSES DURING YEAR

Value of Beet Sugar Industry in Europe.

General Review of Situation—Severe Earthquakes Felt in Mexico.

If the losses to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamers between Japan and America are as great as the following intimates, the experience of the Sakura-maru will not help matters. It is probable the company will be reimbursed by the Japanese Government out of funds deposited by the immigration companies, but recouping a loss is far from making a profit.

Through the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's line the people of the Northwest United States have found an outlet for their products, and Japanese merchants have been successful in opening up new territory for themselves. If the line should be abandoned so soon, it is not likely that it will be taken up by any other company.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has petitioned the authorities for a special grant of \$3,000,000 yen for its European and American lines. Should the Government or the Diet refuse to give the grant asked, the company will have to give up the two lines, as it has no more funds to maintain them. Such refusal, meaning as it does that the State does not care much about the shipping business, will bring disgrace not only upon the company but upon the empire, and make it very difficult for any native capitalist to reopen the lines.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened its European line in March last year. This was soon followed by the opening of the American line. In extending the navigation and endeavoring to arouse the people to the benefits of the line abroad, the company had, of course, anticipated keen and powerful competition by various foreign shipping firms and large losses on that account. The anticipation was justified by the results, which showed the losses on the European line to amount on an average to about 100,000 yen per voyage. As the American line also causes losses, the total losses of the company, on account of its navigation abroad, amount already to more than a million yen. While the Nippon Yusen Kaisha loses so much, the country benefits greatly, for the freight to Europe per ton has been reduced from 40c to 30c.

Besides, the lines in question enable Japan to earn the freight which had been paid to foreign firms and to take over to herself a portion of the carrying trade of Eastern ports. These and numerous other benefits obtained by Japan must more than compensate for the losses sustained by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The 10 new steamers for the company, ordered from England, have been named the Inaba-maru, Bingo-maru, Kakata-maru, Kamakura-maru, Kanagawa-maru, Kawachi-maru, Sanuki-maru, Sado-maru, Tamba-maru and Wakasa-maru. As has been already reported, the Kanagawa-maru has arrived in Kobe; the next steamer expected is the Kamakura-maru, which will probably reach Kobe at the middle of April. The two steamers, Shinano-maru and Hitachi-maru, also of the same company, ordered from the Mitsubishi ship-building yard in Nagasaki, are now being constructed in a great hurry. Messrs. Barrie and Kawakami, engineers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have recently been dispatched to Nagasaki to superintend the works there. The Kanagawa-maru (5,800 tons) has arrived at Kobe. She will be brought to Yokohama in a few days.

BEET SUGAR INTERESTS.
San Francisco View of Value of Industry.

In a recent issue the Call said: The beet and growing interest which California has in the beet-sugar industry makes it well to note with close attention what is going on in foreign countries in regard to it. The United States Consul General, in his latest published report to the Department of State, says that the long-expected problem of sugar legislation has not been so definitely settled as to eliminate it from German politics, and that the sugar manufacturers are preparing an appeal petitioning for the passing of a new act to safeguard their industry.

Such movements in foreign countries should be closely watched in the interest of the American industry, and every advantage and stimulus European Governments give to the production of sugar by their people ought to be promptly met by an insistent agitation in this country for such protection as will place our farmers and manufacturers on at least an equal vantage ground in competing to supply our home market.

Germany is the most important country to keep an eye on in this matter, because it is beyond all comparison the largest beet sugar producer, and her lead must be followed. Her sweeping reaches for control of the world's market must be met with counter efforts by all countries who do not want to surrender the industry entirely to that empire. Germany produces something over a million and a half tons of beet sugar out of a total

European yield of something less than four and a half million tons. Our American production is so comparatively insignificant that we have only eight factories to the 1,245 plants that are running in Europe.

If we expect to preserve this little start and make it grow till we have a proper share of this great industry it is obvious that the policies of those countries which are so far ahead of us must be studied either for adoption or to fortify ourselves against their invasions of our own markets.

The subject is of especial interest to Californians. No other State of the Union has such possibilities of achievement in this industry. California can produce sugar enough to supply all that is needed by the people of the United States. Much has already been done for the State in developing this industry by such capitalists as Claus Spreckels, but he and others should have encouragement and assistance by such legislation as would wrest from the foreign producers the undue advantage which their Governments are seeking to give them.

LEGATIONS LEAVE ATHENS.
Warlike Aspect of Affairs Causes Foreigners to Hurry Away.

LONDON, March 8.—A Time's dispatch from Athens at midnight says some of the members of the foreign legations and other foreign residents have already left the city, and it is reported that several of the legations have advised all foreigners to leave Greece. This has caused a painful feeling on the part of the Greek public, which regards it as an unjustified step, as the foreigners have been treated with all respect and have at no time been in any danger whatever. Moreover, a majority of the foreign residents are known to favor the Greek cause.

Certainly the aspect of the city is very warlike, but considering the excited state of the public mind the people are behaving with moderation and exhibiting marked self control. The trains are bringing in thousands of reserves from the provinces, and these are parading the streets with their accoutrements. A squadron of cavalry and batteries of artillery traverse the principal streets, and will embark for Thessaly, which gives vividness of the scene.

BACK TO COMMITTEE.
Arbitration Treaty Brought Up Again in Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Most of the new Senators were on the floor when Vice President Hobart called the Senate to order at noon today. The other Senators were not so prompt in making their appearance. As soon as the blind chaplain had delivered his invocation, Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared with the nomination of Oscar A. L. Jones, of Michigan, to be pension agent at Detroit.

Some routine business was transacted, and at 12:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. The balance of the session was devoted to executive business, and at 1:05 the Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

In the executive session Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, offered a resolution referring back to the committee the treaty on arbitration, which was agreed to.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.
Mexico's Coast Line Changed by Recent Convulsions.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 28.—James Watson, an American who is interested in mining property near the coast of Colima, arrived from Acapulco this morning, having left there just after the recent volcanic and seismic disturbance. He says that the shock was very marked at Acapulco and along the shore, which is faced by an immense cliff of black rocks, known as Roca Negra. Off the cliff the ocean is very deep, and it has been customary for vessels to skirt close to the shore.

Immediately after the disturbance it was discovered that the water had shoaled to such an extent that boats were compelled to keep almost a mile off shore, and in many places, at low tide, rocks projected above the water. As the water had been from 15 to 20 fathoms deep a hundred yards from the Roca Negra, it is thought that the bottom of the ocean for miles along here has been elevated.

EGYPTIAN RAW SUGAR.
Arrival of Valuable Cargo in United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 1.—A cargo of 3,000 tons of raw Egyptian sugar arrived at this port last night, on the British steamship North Flint from Alexandria, consigned to the McCahan Sugar Refining Company. The cargo is especially valuable owing to its high test and in its condition equals most of the colored sugars sold in the markets. In many parts of Europe it is used for table purposes without refining, being light in color and a mass of saccharine crystals.

The larger part of the cargo, being above No. 16 Dutch standard, is dutiable, all raw sugars below No. 16 in color being admitted free. The sugar is nearly white and dry as the refined article.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.
Strong Effort to be Made to Restore Former Prestige.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A strong effort is being made in commercial circles here to have introduced in the new tariff bill a provision for discriminating duties in favor of articles imported in American ships. The first tariff bill passed contained a discrimination of 10 per cent. This remained in force until 1828, and during the thirty years of its existence the United States secured 94 per cent. of the carrying trade.

The discrimination was then no longer considered necessary and it was removed. The ship-owners say that the shipping industry at once began to decline until it had fallen to 65 per cent. at the outbreak of the war. The interference of foreign nations during the struggle reduced it to 30 per cent., and now the United States controls on-

ly 11 per cent. of the tonnage engaged in the carrying trade.

There is a strong feeling that the revival of the discriminating duty will revive American shipping. It is proposed to add 5 per cent. to the schedule rates on all articles not brought by American vessels. This, the friends of the provision say, would cause a revival of the shipping industry which would furnish work for 100,000 men for ten years, and a large demand for iron, steel and other structural material.

The hope that a discriminating duty may be adopted is based on the declaration in favor of it in the Republican National platform, and on the passage in McKinley's letter of acceptance in which he declares that the policy of discrimination in favor of American shipping should be promptly adopted by legislation and fully supported "until our prestige on the seas is fully regained."

Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, is confident that, if the discriminating duty is not provided for in the House, it will be added when the Tariff bill reaches the Senate.

Queen Victoria Ill.

LONDON, March 6.—Despite the statement in medical papers that the Queen is in perfect health, considering her age, the statement is again published, and emanates from a very excellent source, that the sovereign is nearly powerless to talk. Scarcely is what the Queen suffers from, and lately it has become so much worse that, with support, she can only walk a few feet and that with difficulty. She has to be carried up and down stairs and into her carriage or wheeled from room to room. It is this fact which necessitated the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught taking so much on their shoulders in connection with the jubilee festivities. The Queen will leave Windsor for Nice on Wednesday, March 10th.

PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly a part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose vocation it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost weight rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and so all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Rountly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the

Fully one-third of the land in Great Britain is owned by members of the House of Lords.

diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derelict coach back on the wheels, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

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THE
Hawaiian Planter's Monthly.

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

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Successful Grafting of Sugar Cane.
Hawaiian National Finances and Population.

Fertilizer Control.
The Outlook for Coffee.
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